

NINTH + ANNUAL + CATALOGUE

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.



MANUFACTURERS

OF

FARM, LAWN
& RAILWAY

S. G. BIGHAM,

GREEN MOUNT, PA.

FENCING

PEORIA ILL.



Peter Sommer, Prest
John Sommer, V. Prest.
P. W. Sommer, Sec'y & Treas.

Established 1889.
Incorporated 1892.
Capital, \$150,000.00.

Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co.

To Our Patrons and Friends:

We take pleasure in presenting our Ninth Annual Catalogue, and wish to call your attention to the superior merits of the Keystone Woven Wire Fencing.

Our constantly increasing trade leads us to believe that the **KEYSTONE** is filling a long-felt want, and that our high standard of quality is appreciated by the public.

The standing of this Company, and the goods manufactured by it are now quite well and favorably known. The Keystone fence has been on the market during the past nine years, and has given excellent satisfaction wherever it was properly put up with good heavy end posts and braces, such as we recommend in our directions for putting up, which will be sent to every purchaser.

Our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased, thus enabling us to fill all orders with even greater dispatch than in the past.

We desire to express our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and assure our patrons that all future business will receive our best attention.

Respectfully yours,

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

Nearly all thoughtful farmers have come to the conclusion that the old fashioned methods of fencing must be discarded, and that the time for building rail fences and setting out hedges for farm fencing is past. Board fences are becoming unpopular on account of the decrease in quality and increase in price of lumber.

It is generally admitted that the coming fence will be made of galvanized wire. Many have said that "The invention of the **Keystone Woven Wire Fence** has practically solved the fence question." Be that as it may; this invention is certainly one of great importance and value to farmers, stockmen and railroad companies, and we are amply justified, by the letters constantly received from those using the fence, in saying, that the **Keystone is second to none.**

HOW THE KEYSTONE IS MADE.

The top and bottom bars consist of two heavy wires (No. 12) twisted together. The intermediate bars, as well as the cross stay bars, are also made of No. 12 wire.

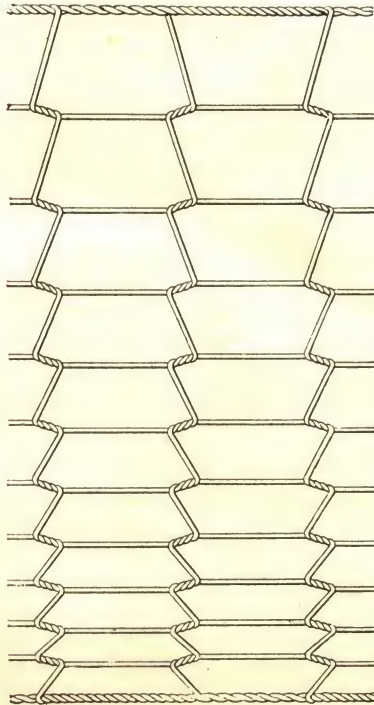


Actual size of top and bottom bars.



Actual size of intermediate and cross bars.

As will be seen by reference to the illustration on the following page, the cross bar or stay wire is twisted first with the two wires in the top bar, then it passes down across all the intermediate bars, and is twisted with each at the intersecting points. It is then twisted with the two wires in the bottom bar about twelve inches, when it passes upwards, uniting with the intermediate bars in the same manner, and is again twisted with the two wires in the top bar about twelve inches, when it passes downward, as before described.



A FEW POINTS.

For comparison with other kinds of fence.

It does not cause snow drifts.

It cannot burn up or rot down.

It cannot be blown away in a storm, like board or rail fences.

It does not cut, cripple or kill stock, like a barbed wire fence.

It does not shade crops nor draw plant food from the soil, like hedge fences.

It does not become loose from the effects of the wind, like a picket fence.

It does not harbor weeds, vermin and insects, as do stone, rail and hedge fences.

It takes but little room. This is an important advantage over hedge and rail fences.

For comparison with other Woven Wire Fences.

The stay wire being continuous and twisted into the cables from one stay to the other makes the fence perfectly smooth, and leaves no chance for the stay to unravel and become detached from the horizontal bars.

Our stay or cross wire is very heavy, and as the horizontal bars are dependent on the stay wire to make a fence, all fences in which a small light stay wire is used are in this respect inferior to the **Keystone**.

Our stay or tie wires are twisted with the horizontal bars at intersecting points, thus making the most perfect connection; making it impossible to slip the stay wire out of place. In this respect the **Keystone** is superior to any fence in which the stays are only wound around the horizontal bars, thus allowing the stays to slip out of position, which destroys the utility and appearance of the fence.

THE KEYSTONE AS A GENERAL PURPOSE FARM FENCE.

In some sections of the country, where the **Keystone** has not been introduced, the people are inclined to look upon it as a luxury, suitable only for special purposes. Any one who will give the fence question only a little careful study, will, by comparing the cost of the various methods of fencing, find that the **Keystone** is a practical, inexpensive fence for general use on all parts of the farm.

AS A HOG AND PIG FENCE.

This is decidedly our field, and one in which the **Keystone** gives universal satisfaction. Our warranty applies to all sizes and kinds of the swine family. (Write for our book of testimonials.)

AS A SHEEP FENCE.

As a sheep fence the **Keystone** has these advantages: It will not pull the fleece from the sheep, and where one or more barbed wires are used above the fence to make it 5 to 5½ feet high, it will turn dogs, wolves, etc.

AS A HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.

The **Keystone** will always be found perfectly safe and reliable for turning horses and cattle, and it is worth considerable to know that your stock is not being cut to pieces or bleeding to death on account of some inhuman device that you have erected. It is generally admitted that the loss caused by barbed wire is much more than the amount saved by its use.

AS A PORTABLE FENCE.

This is what the **Keystone** was originally designed for; its advantages are many and apparent. It can be rolled up into a comparatively small bundle for convenient transportation from place to place. It is perfectly smooth and securely woven and does not cut the hands, nor do the meshes lose their uniform shape.

With a good set of anchor posts at each end and corner, the intermediate posts may be set thirty to sixty feet apart. However, light pointed posts or stakes driven twenty to thirty feet apart are preferable. This is a saving of both time and posts. The saving of time is quite important, as a fence may need to be moved several times in a year. For instance, in the spring it may be used between a meadow and a pasture; after harvest it may be used between growing crops and a stubble-field, and lastly, in the autumn and winter between wheat and corn stalk fields.

QUALITY OF WIRE USED.

We buy wire for Keystone fencing in very large quantities. This enables us to have it made to order, insuring a uniform and superior quality of steel wire, with a good coat of galvanizing.

Here we have an important advantage over those who build fences in the field by hand or with hand machines. They use common market wire, which is inferior in quality and galvanizing.

We could buy wire at 20 to 25 cents less per hundred pounds than that which we are using, but we desire to maintain the high standard that the Keystone is noted for, and will not use common market wire.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We notice that some of our customers are putting up the ten-bar, 46-inch, fence without a cable or barbed wire above it. This is not what we recommend, as it is not high enough, and if it does not give satisfaction it will not be our fault. If you do not want an extra strand of cable or barbed wire above your fence, you should use either our twelve-bar, 58-inch, or eleven-bar, 55-inch, fencing. A wire fence, to give satisfaction in turning horses, etc., should stand $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high.

HOW TO MAKE A SPLICE.

It may, under various circumstances, become necessary to splice two pieces of fencing together. Bring the two ends of the wires about six inches past each other and grab both the wires in the middle of the lap with the **holder**; then wind the projecting end around the other wire with the **pliers**. Then grab the wound-up part with the holder, and wind the other projecting end in the same manner. This kind of a splice is practically as strong as any part of the wire. In splicing two pieces of fence together be careful to have the mesh in which the splice occurs the same length as the others, and to have each wire the same length between the stay. A well-made splice in a string of fence would scarcely be noticed except by one who knows where to look for it.

IMPORTANCE OF NARROW SPACES.

In all wire fences it is quite important to have the spaces between the horizontal bars narrow enough to turn all kinds of stock that may be turned against it. The first three spaces at the bottom should not be larger than 3, 3½ and 4 inches, respectively. If they are larger than this, there is danger that small pigs will go through, and if this habit is once formed it is hard to cure, as they keep going through many times every day till they get quite large. This will ruin any kind of wire fence, if it is allowed to go on for any length of time. The constant bending of the wires makes them hard and brittle, and finally they will break. In this case prevention is better than cure. The means of prevention are: *Have the horizontal bars close together and well stretched, with stays not more than 12 to 14 inches apart.*

The **Keystone** is warranted to turn small pigs, if put up according to directions.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Is it galvanized? All our fencing is galvanized; we are careful to use only the best quality of galvanized steel wire.

What is the distance between the stays? There are seventeen stays to every rod of **Keystone** fence. This makes the distance between them a little more than 11½ inches. It would be a waste of wire to have them closer.

How soon after the order is given can you ship the fencing? We can usually fill all orders the same day they are received. This does not apply to orders for special lengths or special styles of fencing.

How long will it last? Everyone knows that steel will last till it rusts, and that it will not rust as long as it is well covered with galvanizing. Vast improvements have been made in the art of galvanizing wire in the last three or four years, and much more durability can be expected of the best quality of wire that is being made now than what was made a few years ago. We use only the best that we can procure.

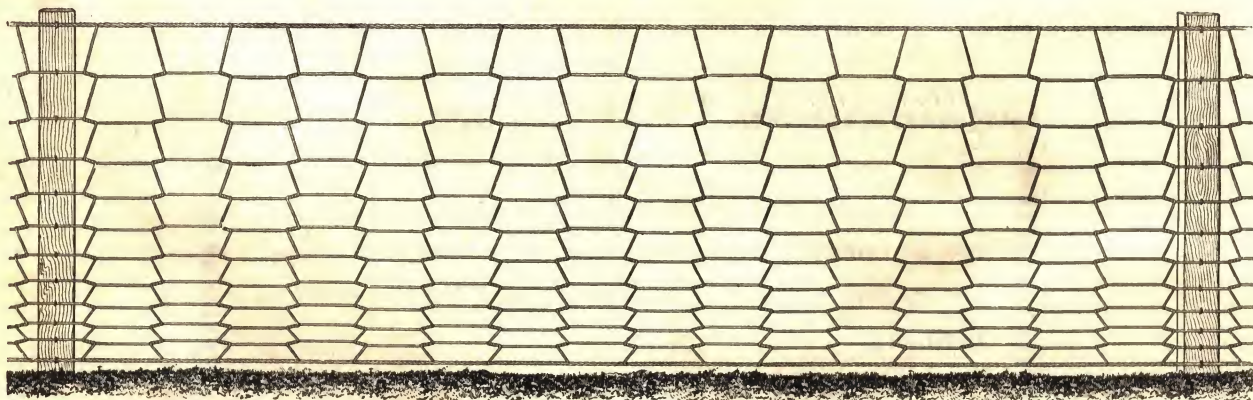
How far apart should the posts be set? This depends on what style is used, also for what purpose it is intended. For a field, road or pasture fence, where the twelve-bar 58-inch fence is used, the posts may be placed twenty-five to thirty-five feet apart. Where the seven or eight-bar fence is used in connection with barbed or cable wire, or where the fence is used around a lot or any place where stock will crowd against it frequently, the posts should not be more than twenty feet apart.



PRICES

We do not give prices in this catalogue, as we prefer to quote you our lowest prices by letter at any time you may be in need of fencing.

Write us how much and what style of fencing you are in the market for, and we will take pleasure in quoting you our rock bottom prices by return mail.



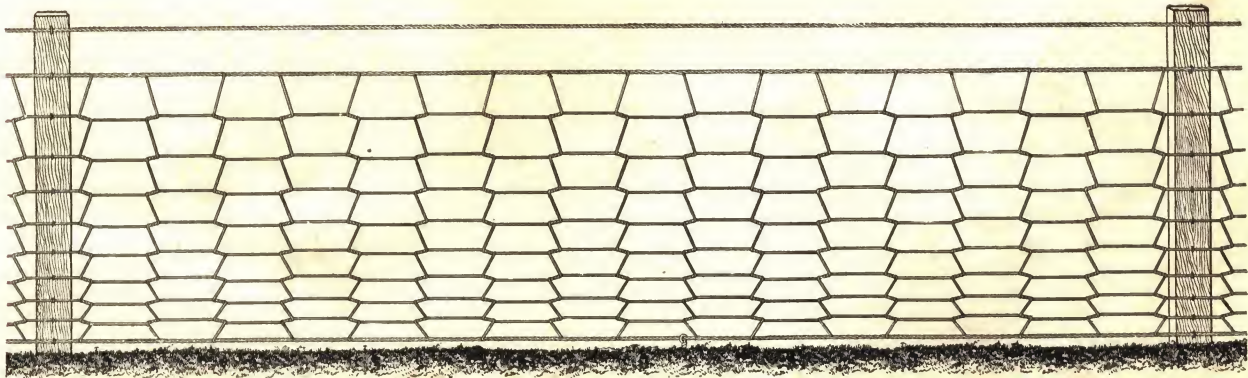
Patented October 29, 1889.

TWELVE BAR 58 INCHES HIGH.

This is the highest fence we make. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands five feet high. This is just the thing for those who want an extra high fence, but do not like a cable or barbed wire above it.

ELEVEN BAR 55 INCHES HIGH.

This style has met a very ready sale. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands four feet nine inches high. For field and pasture fencing, this style is high enough without the cable or barbed wire above it.



Patented October 29, 1889.

TEN BAR 46 INCHES HIGH.

We sell more of this style than any other, as it is the most practical for general purposes such as pasture, field or road fences. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7 and 8 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands four feet high. A strand of barbed wire, or cable (as shown on page 10), six or eight inches above the fence is necessary to make it high enough for horses.

NINE BAR 38 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the ten bar 46-inch fence, only the top bar is left off. The spaces between the horizontal bars are: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6 and 7 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands, three feet four inches high. Additional strands of barbed or cable wire may be used to give the desired height.



Patented October 29, 1889

SEVEN BAR 25 INCHES HIGH.

This is the lowest fence we make. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands two feet three inches high. One strand of barbed wire six inches above the fence and a second strand eight inches above the first and a third strand ten inches above the second makes a fence four feet three inches high.

EIGHT BAR 28 INCHES HIGH.

This style has met a very ready sale as a hog fence. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands two feet six inches high. One strand of barbed or cable wire six inches above the fence, and one twelve inches above that, makes a fence four feet high. This is considered high enough for general purposes in some parts of the country.

ELEVEN BAR 49 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the ten bar 46-inch fence, only it has an additional bar at the bottom. The spaces between the horizontal bars are: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$; $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7 and 8 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands four feet three inches high. A strand of barbed wire or cable six or eight inches above the fence is necessary to make it high enough for horses.

TEN BAR 41 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the twelve bar 58-inch fence, only the two top bars are left off. The spaces between the horizontal bars are: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6 and 7 inches. Placed two inches from the ground it stands two feet nine inches high. This will make a dog and wolf-proof sheep fence, if surmounted with barbed wires.

EIGHT BAR 31 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the seven bar 25-inch fence, only it has an additional bar at the top. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 inches. Placed two inches from the ground it stands two feet nine inches high. It is used in connection with barbed wire as sheep fencing.

LENGTH OF ROLLS FARM FENCING.

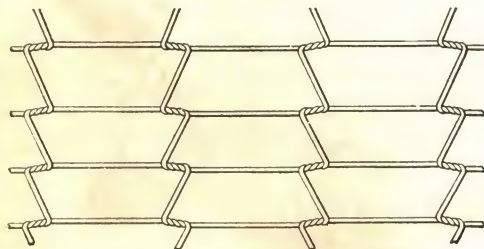
The fence comes from the machine in neat, compact rolls of 10, 20, 30 and 40 rods in length. Forty rods of ten bar 46-inch fence make a roll about 47 inches high, and about thirty inches in diameter. This length of roll is the most convenient for general use, and should be ordered exclusively, except when some of the other lengths are more convenient to fit the place to be fenced.

SPECIAL LENGTHS FARM FENCING.

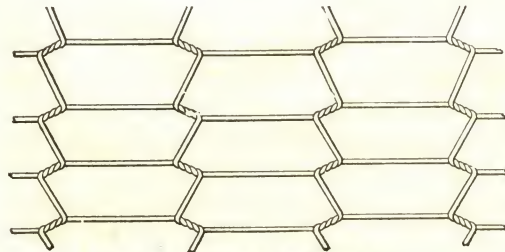
In order to accommodate our customers as much as possible, we will make special lengths, varying from 10 to 38 rods. However, when the Special length wanted is only one rod less than some of our regular lengths, we will ship and charge the regular length. For instance, an order for 19, 29 or 39 rods would be entered and charged as 20, 30 or 40 rods. Do not ask for lengths ending in a fraction of a rod. When special lengths are ordered, it may delay the order a week or even longer.

WHY THE KEYSTONE IS NOT AFFECTED BY COLD.

Much has been said and written on the subject of expansion and contraction in wire fences. Perhaps the best argument that we can make to show the superiority of the Keystone in this respect is to refer to the thousands of farmers who have had it in actual use in the past eight or nine years. It has been on the market since 1889, and wherever it has been properly put up it has given entire satisfaction. The two illustrations on this page show the difference in form of the meshes, which is due to the effect of heat and cold.



EFFECT OF EXTREME WINTER COLD,
40 DEG. BELOW ZERO.

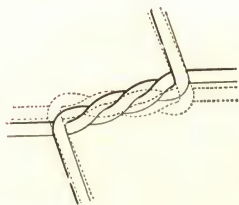


EFFECT OF EXTREME SUMMER HEAT,
120 DEG. ABOVE ZERO.

(The difference in the form of the meshes is slightly exaggerated to show the principle more plainly.)

In the illustration at the right it will be noticed that the twists stand considerably in a slant, which is their natural position, as they are drawn into this by the tension on the stay wire while the fence is being woven. When the horizontal wires begin to shorten from the effect of cold, the extra length is supplied by the twists straightening out a little and coming more into the form shown at the left.

The cut on the following page illustrates the principle on which the Keystone adjusts itself to the changes in temperature. The solid lines show the natural position of the twist; the dotted lines show the position of the same twist



under the effect of contraction or cold. It will be noticed that in changing from its normal position to that shown in the dotted lines, the angles in the stay wire, where they enter the twist, as well as the angles in the horizontal bar at the same point are slightly sprung out of their natural position, consequently they will all help to draw the twist back into its natural position as soon as the expanding of the horizontal bars will permit it.

Although the fact that the twists are in a slightly slanting position in the fence would hardly be noticed by the casual observer, yet in this little slant lies the secret of the success of the Keystone fence, in standing up nice and straight under varying climatic conditions.

IT IS ALL A MISTAKE.

The fact that we furnish the *Standard Stretchers* (which remain on the end post) to put up the *Keystone*, has misled some to think that it is an adjustable fence, that will need to be tightened up whenever the weather gets warm, and loosened whenever it gets cold. This is all a mistake. Our fence has all the springiness and self-adjusting qualities that it needs; "enough is sufficient, too much is harmful." If it needed more, we could easily remedy the difficulty by a slight change in our machines.

Our object in offering the *Standard Stretcher* for sale in connection with the *Keystone* fence is to enable the farmer to put the necessary tension on every wire in the fence. No wire fence can be a success unless it is well stretched, and the *Standard Stretchers* are certainly the most inexpensive practical device for the purpose. Where the *Keystone Stretcher* (shown on page 15) is used, it is not necessary to use the *Standard Stretchers*.

As Good as New After Seven Years' Use.

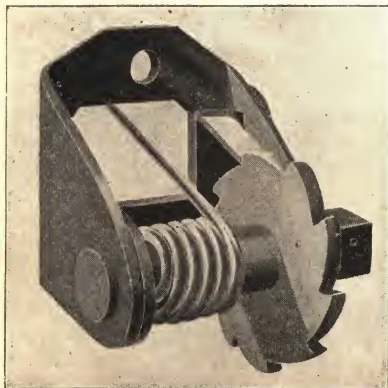
Have used your fence for about seven years, and it appears as good to-day as it did when new. In that length of time it has been horse high, hog tight, and bull strong.

T. F. STROUD,
Walnut, Illinois.

More Durable Than Any Other Fence.

I have used the Keystone on my farm four years, and sold to other parties, and it gives perfect satisfaction in every detail. I consider it more durable than any other fence on the market.

R. C. KELLOGG,
Miles, Ia.



Patent applied for.

THE STANDARD STRETCHER.

The *Standard Stretcher* consists of a cast iron windlass or spool mounted on a steel base. The steel ratchet or catch is so arranged as to engage the teeth on the rim of the windlass, and drops into position by its own weight, when the fence is being tightened; and can easily be raised out when it is necessary to release the stretcher. The base has a hole near its upper edge, so it can be fastened to the post with a nail or screw; this, however, is not necessary. It will be noticed that the new *Standard Stretcher* is so put together that no part of it can be detached or lost unless the device is forcibly destroyed. This is an important advantage, possessed by no other stretcher of its class that we know of.

The wire is attached by being passed through a hole in the post and through the hole in the axle of the stretcher. By means of a wrench attached to the projecting square part of the spool, it is revolved, thus winding up the wire and stretching it to the desired tension. It will wind up twenty to thirty inches of wire. Should the stretchers become full of wire before the fence is tight enough, release one at a time and take off the surplus. This makes a neat and convenient

stretcher, and by tightening each wire a little at a time, the fence can be drawn as tight as by any other means of stretching. It is made in two sizes, large size for the top and bottom bars, and small size for the intermediate bars.

Stands Up Well.

The 120 rods of Keystone fence that I bought has given perfect satisfaction after two years' use. It is hog, pig and stock proof, stands up well in all kinds of temperature. I bought a machine to weave fence, but prefer the Keystone. I think it is the best general fence made.

JAMES M. JOHNSON,
Maldt Park, Ind.

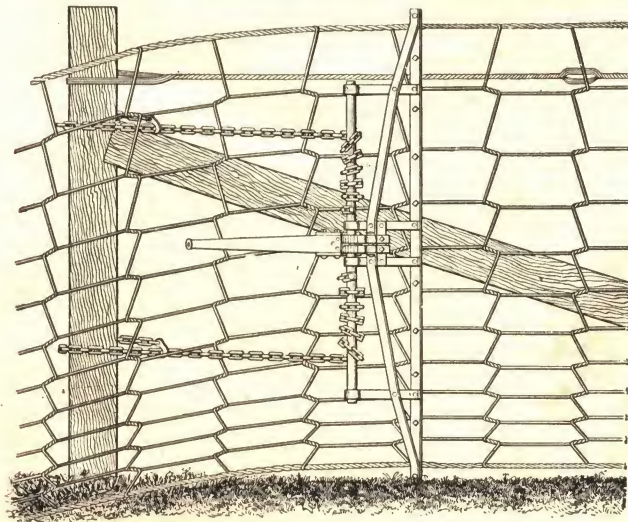
It Stops All Kinds of Stock.

I put up a string in March, 1890, and have never had to even turn a stretcher yet, and, as far as I can see, it is as straight as when put up. Have about 220 rods up. It stops all kinds of stock, from small pigs to old bulls.

I. U. WETMORE,
Ontario, Ill.

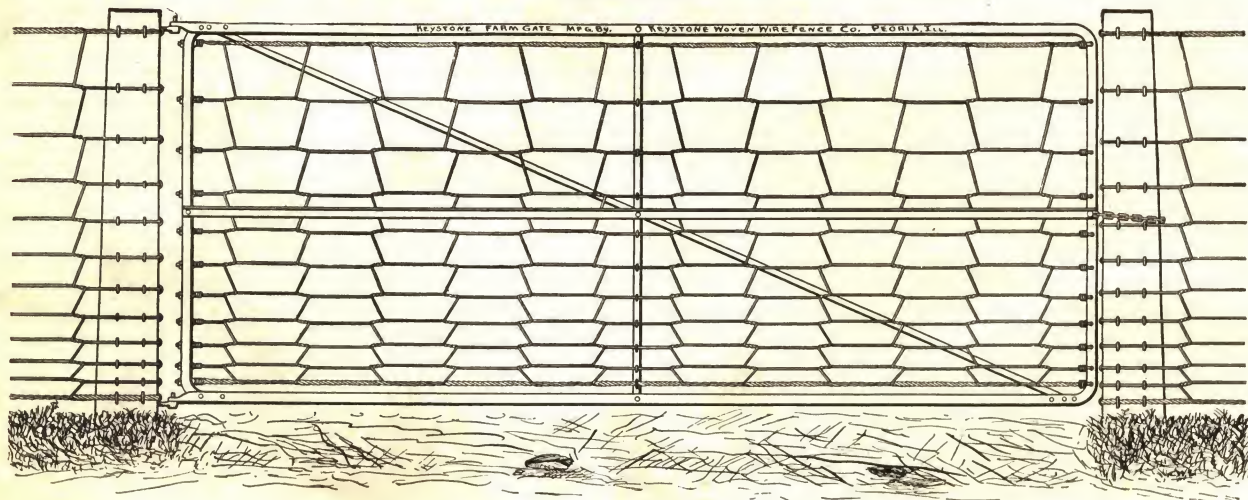
THE KEYSTONE STRETCHER.

This is undoubtedly the most improved and complete device for stretching woven wire fencing. The chains should be attached to the end posts as shown in the cut, coming through the fence in about the third mesh in front of the stretcher. All the strain of stretching the fence is put on the end post before the fence is attached. This prevents its allowing the fence to slack after it is attached to the post. It is simple and compact. The lever is detachable. This makes it convenient to handle. One man can exert a strain of 10,000 pounds on the fence. The fence can be stretched up to and fastened on a post set against a building.



It pulls the fence up evenly by operating one lever; and by turning down the thumb screw on one of the ratchets on the lever, either only the top or only the bottom part of the fence can be tightened, as may be necessary. When the fence is securely stapled to the end post, the stretcher is released by operating backward a few notches and taking off the clamp bar.

The **Keystone Stretcher** is sure to become a favorite with our agents, and those who have considerable fencing to put up, as it seems to have about all the good points, and is free from the defects generally complained of. If an inexpensive stretcher is wanted for putting up a few rolls of fence see page 14.



THE KEYSTONE FARM GATE.

The above illustration shows the *Keystone Farm Gate*. In designing this gate, it has been our aim to produce an article in which strength and durability are combined with neat appearance. While it is our motto "never to neglect the quality on account of the price" yet we realize that a farm gate, in order to meet with a ready sale, must be offered at a popular price.

With this end in view, we have decided to make the gates in two sizes only. This enables us to purchase material in large lots and of such lengths as will not cut to waste, and by making up a quantity of these gates all of the same size and style, the work can be done more systematically, thus enabling us to give our customers more value for their money than if we were to make the gates in various sizes.

HOW KEYSTONE FARM GATES ARE MADE.

The main frame is made of $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ angle steel, and the center bar of $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ angle steel. The brace is made of $1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{8}$ angle steel. The top and bottom and front end are all in one piece, the hinges being forged on the ends before it is bent into proper form. The advantages peculiar to this style of hinges are, that there is no chance of their becoming loose or detached, and they give the gate a very wide bearing on the post.

A pair of wrought steel lag-screw hinges, which can be screwed into the post after boring a hole of the proper size, is furnished with each gate. The fastening at the front end consists of a chain which is designed to be passed around the post, and hooked into a hook on the opposite side of the gate.

The gate frames are 12 feet long, but the distance between the posts should be 12 feet 5 inches, thus allowing sufficient space for hinges, and to allow the gate to swing either way. Where it is to swing one way only, a 2 x 2 inch piece of wood should be fastened on the front edge of the post to act as a stop for it to swing against. The latter method makes the best job. We make farm gates either $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 feet high.

KEYSTONE POULTRY FENCING.

An illustration of our new *Keystone Poultry Fencing* will be found on the following page.

For several years past we have been urged by our friends and customers to produce a fence of this character, and while we have long recognized the necessity of having a poultry fence to complete our line, we were unable to produce it, as it required complicated and special machinery to make it, and we have been kept very busy supplying the demand for our *Keystone* farm fencing.

One of the special features of *Keystone Poultry Fencing* is, that it is not only close enough to turn small chickens, etc., but it is strong enough to turn all kinds of farm stock. This will make it very desirable for use between house and barn lots, also for fencing gardens. It will also make quite an ornamental fence for use around country residences. It is made exactly like the *Keystone* farm fence, except that we use No. 13 instead of No. 12 wire. The stays are 9 inches apart and the spaces between the horizontal wires are much closer, the 3-foot fence being spaced as follows, commencing at the bottom—2, 2, 2, 2, $2\frac{1}{8}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{8}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

The 4, 5 and 6-foot heights are made by adding three extra wires 4 inches apart for each additional foot in height.

KEYSTONE POULTRY FENCING.

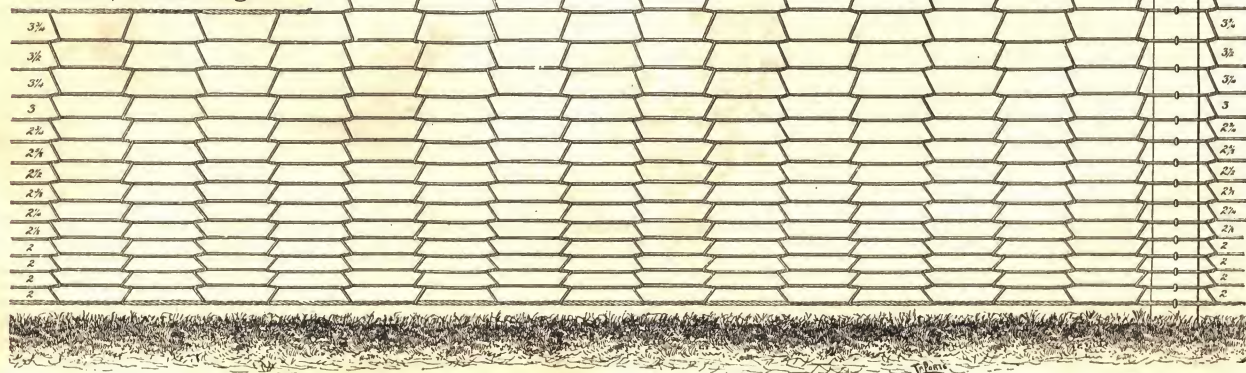
Close enough to turn small chickens, etc.
 Strong enough to turn all kinds of farm stock.
 Perfectly adapted for use around orchards,
 country residences, gardens,
 poultry yards, etc.

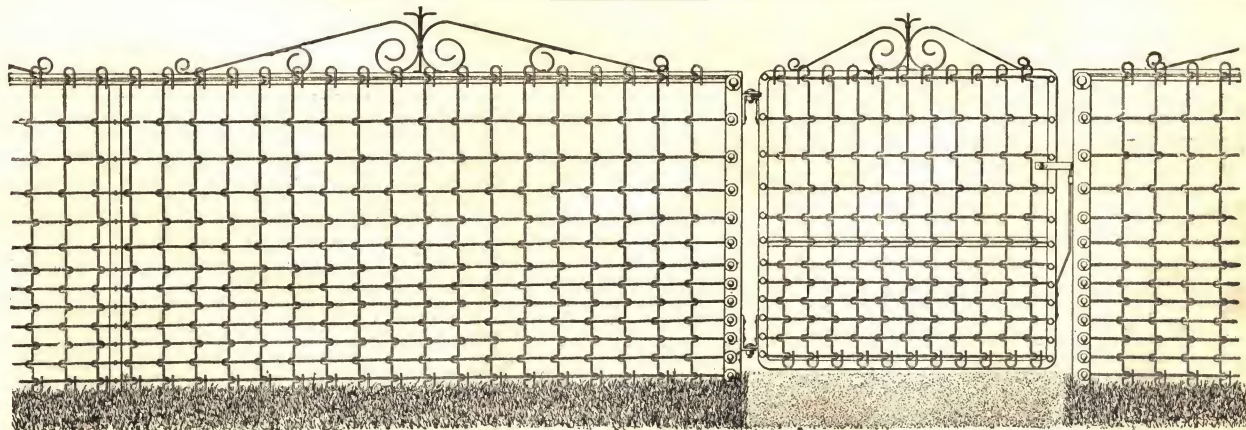
24 Bar, 6 Feet High.

21 Bar, 5 Feet High.

18 Bar, 4 Feet High.

15 Bar, 3 Feet High.





13-bar, 36-inch, with heavy angle steel posts and top rail, scroll ornaments.

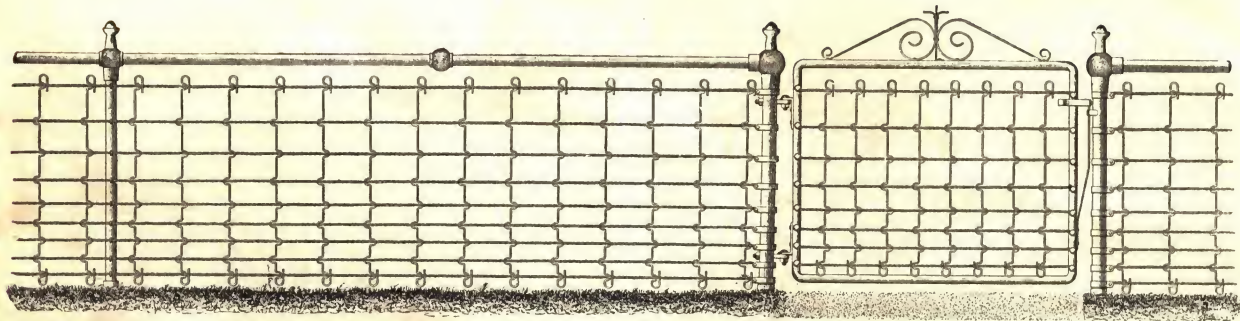
KEYSTONE LAWN FENCING.

(Style No. 1)

This style of fencing was placed on the market by us in the spring of 1891. Ever since that date it has had a ready sale. It is impossible to do it justice with an illustration. The above cut shows a short section of the fence. However, a longer piece, nicely stretched in actual use, will give a much prettier effect. It is somewhat more expensive than some other styles of lawn fencing on the market, but there are none better. The price is low considering the quality.

Send measurements as suggested on page 21.

Write for Special Circular and Prices.



9-Bar Lawn Fencing, with Tubular Steel Posts and Top Rail.

KEYSTONE LAWN FENCING.

(Style No. 2.)

The above illustration shows a new pattern of lawn fencing which has had a ready sale in the past year. It certainly has a pleasing appearance. It is close enough to turn small chickens, dogs, etc., the spacing being 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inches. When put up it stands 30 inches high from the ground to the top of the top rail. Prices on this style are somewhat lower than on the fence shown on the preceding page, and will be quoted on application. Send diagram as suggested on page 21.

Write for Special Circular and Prices.

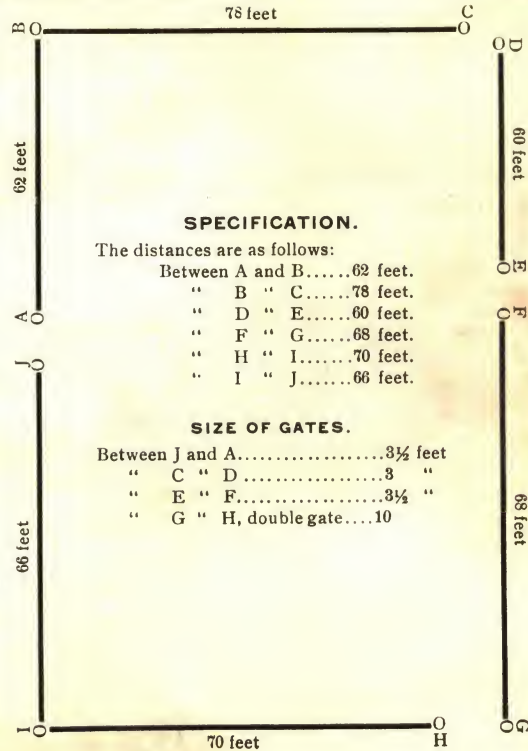
HOW TO ORDER.

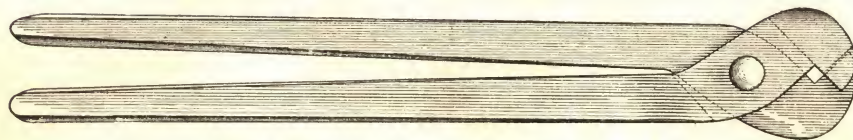
When ordering or asking for estimates on lawn fencing, make a diagram of the plat you desire to fence, as shown on this page. This need not be drawn to a scale, yet it should be nearly in proportion. All gate and corner posts should be designated by a letter, and the distances between them written in as shown in the diagram.

The fencing looks best when all the posts are set the same distance apart, and when it is convenient to move gates a few feet one way or the other to so arrange the posts, we suggest that this be mentioned when asking for estimates.

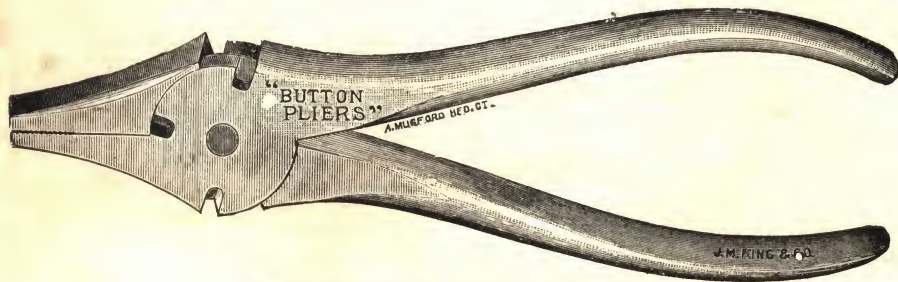
The figures giving the size of gates indicate the exact size of the frame. An allowance of 4 inches must be made for the hinges and catch. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot gate requires an opening of 3 feet 10 inches. Hence the distance between I and B would be 131 feet 10 inches.

Where double gates are wanted, allow 5 inches for hinges, etc. This would make a distance of 80 feet 5 inches between G and I.





KEYSTONE WIRE HOLDER AND SPLICER.



BUTTON'S PLIERS AND WIRE CUTTERS.

HANDY TOOLS.

The Keystone Wire Holder is designed for use with Button's Wire Cutters and Pliers for making splices, etc. It also has an angle grip, as shown in dotted lines, by which the end of a wire can be held very firmly with only a light pressure on the handles.

The accompanying cut shows Buttons' Combined Wire Cutters and Pliers, warranted cast steel. This is a very handy tool for working with wire.

Time Proves Its Superiority.

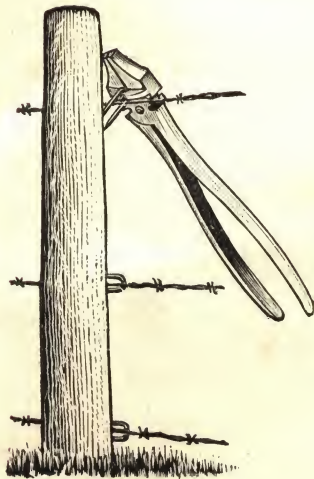
After carefully noting results of the Keystone fence that I put up in the spring of 1890, I was induced to send you the second order last spring. I consider it the best woven wire fence of the many that have come under my observation.

GEORGE THUMM,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

All Right After Five Years' Use.

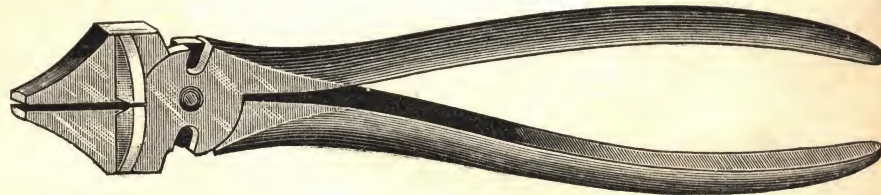
I have about 200 rods of your standard stock fence. Most of it has been in continual use around my pasture for five years. It turns all kinds of stock, needs no care or attention, and is in as good condition as the day it was put up.

J. M. COOPER,
Cooper, Ill.



COMBINATION FENCING TOOL.

This newly invented fencing tool is needed by all people that build or have occasion to remove or repair wire fence, as it is made with two staple pullers and two wire cutters. The tool is the same heft as the No. 1½ Maydole Hammer, and can be used for driving staples, etc., and they are made of forged tool steel. Every farmer should have one. They are warranted to cut No. 8 wire.



Talks For Itself.

I have sold about ten miles of your fencing to the best farmers in Logan and Menard Counties, and have had no complaint. On the contrary, all speak highly of it. My customers are all good advertisers. The fence talks for itself. Every new string brings new customers.

E. C. MECAV,

Middletown, Ill.

Gives Excellent Satisfaction.

I have 160 rods of Keystone woven wire fencing, in use five years. It has given excellent satisfaction in the way of keeping all kinds of farm stock safe and securely enclosed, and is now apparently in as good condition as when it came from the factory.

O. W. TIMIAN,

Ashland, Ill.

Used Five Years and Never Out of Order.

The woven wire fence that I have been using of your make the last five years is just as good as the day it was put up, and is never out of order. It is on two sides of the farm, exposed at all time to stock on the highway. I am well pleased with it, and expect to order more as fast as the older fence has to be replaced with new.

V. H. WHEELER,
Putnam, Ill.

After Four Years as Good as When Put Up.

I have been using your fence for the last four years. Have tried different kinds of fence. Have some Keystone that was put up four years ago. It stands to-day as good as when first put up. I think there is no fence on the market that will give as good satisfaction as the Keystone fence. It is cheap and durable. Can freely recommend it to all farmers in need of fence.

T. A. FISHER,
Fisher's Switch, Ind.

Every One Is Pleased.

I have been selling your fence during the past two years, and have sold several thousand rods during that time, and I have never found one farmer in all of my territory that had a fault to find with your fence. Every one is pleased. They all say it is the only woven wire fence on the market to-day. One thing I know: the fence cannot be recommended too highly.

J. H. CARMER,
Monmouth, Ill.

A Good Portable Fence, and Never Sags.

We have used your woven wire fence for three years, and it has given perfect satisfaction; have a ten-acre hog lot fenced with it, that turns pigs of any and all ages. As a stock fence we prefer it to all others, as it never sags or gets out of shape, and is easily moved from one lot to another.

CARTER BROS.,
Dixon, Ill.



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